FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAMILION: 'DEFENSE OF NATIONAL INTEREST' IS BASIC

PY022019 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Nov 81 p 29

[Undated "exclusive" interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion in Buenos Aires by O GLOBO correspondent Paulo Torre]

[Text] [Question] Do you believe that a treaty for security in the South Atlantic will be possible?

[Answer] I feel that this idea has never gone beyond the realm of journalistic speculation, because this subject has never been discussed among U.S. and South American diplomats, or with diplomats from countries of other regions.

[Question] What is the Argentine position regarding the crisis in El Salvador?

[Answer] The Salvadoran conflict has two aspects. First, it is a typical crisis of political, economic and social underdevelopment, a consequence of a situation which exists throughout Central America and in a large part of South America as well. Second, El Salvador has turned into a battlefield because foreign groups support some Salvadoran organizations which seek to take over the government militarily. With this, obviously, they provoke the reaction of other sectors in the country. In my opinion, the stability of Napoleon Duarte's government is absolutely indispensable for the development of future political processes in Central America, with repercussions also in South America. The Argentine position is that of support for Duarte's government in the diplomatic area, and to the extent possible, in the economic sector with financial assistance and food aid.

[Question] Is there anything in the military sector?

[Answer] No. There is nothing. In sum, we feel that El Salvador, at this moment, is a key point for the continental balance and we give our support to Duarte's government.

[Question] What are the basic guidelines of Argentine foreign policy?

[Answer] The fundamental aspect of Argentine foreign policy, obviously, is the defense of national interests. Our country can be seen in the world from a very special perspective. From the standpoint of culture and traditions, Argentina has many values from the West, but it is also a country of the South, a developing nation. This explains why, for example, Argentina is an active member of the "Group of 77" and shares with nations such as Brazil the defense of interests of developing countries in the current situation of world economy. In the commerical area, we have the impact of the recycling of petrodollars, the cost of money, the increase in prices of capital goods, of raw material, the often not very loyal competition of industrialized countries, via subsidies.

Thus, Argentina seeks a better distribution of world income and greater participation of the developing countries in the markets of industrialized countries. We want to protect our exports and a greater parcel of international cooperation with the developing nations. In the Cancun conference, Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro pointed out very well the points of view of the Latin American nations which are, we would say, the fundamental axis of the current international policy.

[Question] How do you view the results of the conference and why didn't Argentina send representatives to Cancun?

[Answer] Well, the organizers of the conference did not include Argentina in the group of 22 invited countries.

And as far as the results are concerned, I feel they are reasonable. They did not exceed or fall short of expectations. It was an initial talk between the two sides.

[Question] How are relations with Brazil right now?

[Answer] They are very good. There are no problems. Cooperation programs in the nuclear sector, in infrastructure and hydroelectric projects, are developing well. The construction of a bridge on the Iguassu River, which has a great symbolic value was just announced. Nuclear cooperation has been consolidated with the negotiation of important reciprocal supply contracts, and talks are being carried out for the sale of Argentine natural gas to Brazil. In 1980, trade between the two countries was at a much higher level. This year it dropped because Argentina has, overall, reduced its imports as a consequence of the foreign exchange reform policy. In the diplomatic area, I can say that friendship between Brazil and Argentina has been consolidated.

[Question] Is there any new cooperation project at this moment?

[Answer] There are talks in the private sector, in sectors such as capital goods and the steel industry, but the most important point to be exploited at this moment has to do with cooperation in the energy sector, especially regarding fuel.

[Question] President Roberto Eduardo Viola has stated that Argentine surpluses of petroleum will be sold to neighboring countries.

[Answer] Of course. These surpluses will seek their natural markets which are the nearest nations.

[Question] Are negotiations on the Beagle Channel near a solution?

[Answer] I think that negotiations on the Beagle Channel right now are at a very important stage. The mediation of Pope John Paul II is proceeding very well, and the most important thing is to find the exact point of harmony between the interests of the two countries (Argentina and Chile). Our objective is to establish the basis for a neighborly relationship with Chile.

[Question] Has the tense phase surrounding the issue been overcome?

[Answer] I feel that the tension which existed in 1978 has indeed been overcome.

[Question] Have relations between Argentina and the United States really improved with the assumption of the Reagan administration?

[Answer] During the past few months, our relations with the United States improved dramatically. There has been a frank, direct and open exchange of ideas not only with the government but also with Congress, universities and social groups. Regarding the press, to the extent in which facts develop, the overall picture of the real situation in Argentina is projected in a different manner, with a perspective different from a simple photograph of past events. There are obviously some points of disagreement between the two countries, but that is natural.

[Question] Upon returning from the United States recently, you said that the U.S. Government is very interested in the Argentine political process. Can you comment on this issue?

[Answer] It is very simple, the United States, whether during Jimmy Carter's or the current administration, is essentially a constitutional, democratic country. Although now there are no interventionist pressures as there were during the Carter administration, the seal of friendship between Argentina and the United States will be, to a large extent, conditioned by the development of our country's domestic process. From the U.S. standpoint, the Argentine political opening is very important, which is not surprising.

[Question] Will Argentina, then, reach the strong and stable democracy preached by its rulers?

[Answer] I hope so. This is the objective shared by all sectors of the country.

[Question] Has any decision been made on Argentine participation in the peace keeping force which will occupy the Sinai region after the withdrawal of Israel in April next year?

[Answer] No. No decision has been made on this issue.

[Question] But is the issue still being studied?

[Answer] There is nothing new on this issue.

[Question] Gen Vernon Walters reportedly stated when he visited Buenos Aires recently that Argentine participation is not essential for the United States, at least for the first stage.

[Answer] I would say that Argentine-U.S. relations are focused on other areas of cooperation at this moment.

[Question] A few months ago, it was reported that Argentina was carrying out a political and military role in Bolivia.

[Answer] We assess with great interest the development of events in Bolivia, a country with which we maintain very close cooperation. A simple fact is sufficient to see the kind of relationship between the two countries. We have a contract for the purchase of Bolivian natural gas during the whole decade of the 1980's. Argentina, however, is self-sufficient today in natural gas and this trade relationship almost has the characteristics of a financial commitment. We want stability and tranquillity for Bolivia, but we know that it will be achieved by the Bolivians alone. It is a nation with special domestic conditions and only a mature system will lead it to a reasonable stability. We hope that the new government will be granted international credits because it needs support not only of the neighboring countries but also of other American countries.

RADICAL LEADER DISCUSSES STATUS OF MULTIPARTY GROUP

PY022240 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 7

[Excerpt] "The Multiparty Group seeks to dissuade those who, entrenched in the government want to retain their hold on power either through the military regime or to set up an official party with the help of this regime," Carlos Contin, chairman of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) National Executive Board said yesterday in Mar del Plata. The leader, who spoke at a ceremony held to honor the memory of Ricardo Balbin, also explained that the Multiparty Group is "not extending gilded invitations to the government or anyone else, we simply want to create a center of civilian resistance."

After emphasizing that the multiparty group "is not an offensive front but something tangible which is why we would rather resist than fight in order to recover the nation's republican institutions," Contin reported that "the government is resorting to new types of repression. These are probably desperate actions which can only hasten its demise and will probably disrupt the order which we want to preserve." The UCR leader added that "a document will be ready by December at the latest (after all consulted sectors have submitted their answers) and then we will ask for a meeting with the military junta to submit this document for their consideration." In connection with the Justicialist refusal to participate in the political dialogue with the interior minister last Thursday, Contin indicated that "this does not change anything within the Multiparty Group."

PRESIDENT TORRELIO ADDRESSES MINERS ON THEIR DAY

FY311859 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Message to Bolivian miners from Bolivian President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa delivered to all news media on 31 October; place not stated -- [recorded]

[Text] The date 31 October is a historical landmark in our long quest for economic independence: the nationalization of the mines for which the Bolivian mineworkers had pressed within the framework of a struggle for political, social and economic gains during a sorrowful period of feudal exploitation of our natural resources and manpower.

In the ensuing 25-year period we have been unable to properly manage these mining enterprises and therefore we have failed to achieve the goals which moved the Bolivian people to recover sovereignty over the wealth of our subsoil.

The basic reason for this, however, has not [words indistinct] lack of managerial capability or of honest toil and efforts of our miners who have been giving ample proof of their loyalty to the fatherland through their daily and hard toil. The government of the armed forces, will provide state-owned mining enterprises with the means needed for their swift recovery, within the framework of the program which seeks the implementation of a new economic, social and political model and in keeping with the economic and financial limitations with which it has to cope.

However, this recovery will also depend on the contribution the work and discipline of the mineworkers, the employees, technicians and administrative personnel of these enterprises.

(?We are aware) of the foreign and domestic pressures which the mineworkers are experiencing. Now that the government will make its utmost effort to provide the workers with bigger and better opportunities, they must close their ears to the disruptive preaching of those who only seek the (?demise) of the Bolivian family. The past experience of the Bolivian workers with this is more overwhelming than that of other sectors. The demagogues have always taken advantages of them without ever having changed their standards of living.

Drother miners, on this day, when we must all [words indistinct] 31 October, I greet, in the name of the government of the armed forces, the miners, those who toil in the very bowels of the earth, in the tunnels and the mills, honestly building the fatherland with their calloused hands which show the endurance of the Bolivian workers.

AIR MINISTRY STUDYING PURCHASE OF BELGIAN PLANES

FY311620 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Aeronautics Minister Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera has stated that the Bolivian Air Force command is permanently studying possibilities for improving the material of this branch of the armed forces, in keeping with the funds available. General Morales Mosquera spoke with the journalists on the occasion of a ceremony held in El Alto district of La Paz.

He also explained that the general staff is still discussing the purchase of 52 Belgian planes whose price is believed suitable for Bolivia.

According to reports from abroad, Bolivia is expected to make its final decision on the issue by the end of December this year.

INTERIOR MINISTER: ALL SES AGENTS HAVE BEEN FIRED

PY301506 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica today here announced that all the agents of the State Security Special Service (SES) have been dismissed.

Minister Mercado Garnica also reported that the SES has been disbanded and replaced by the State Intelligence Bureau (DIE) which will employ new and exclusively technical personnel that will carry out repressive tasks but only intelligence operations intended for protecting state security.

NEGOTIATIONS TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS GOING WELL

PY291551 Paris AFP in Spanish 1435 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said here today that the negotiations to normalize Bolivian relations with the United States, Venezuela and Ecuador are going well and yielding positive results.

Official sources have reported that Foreign Minister Romero's optimism is based on talks recently held by President Celso Torrelio Villa with U.S. Charge d'Affaires William Price and Venezuelan Intelligence Minister Luis Alberto Machado.

FOREIGN MINISTER: U.S. RECOGNITION IMMINENT

PY021949 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1740 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- The U.S. recognition of the current Bolivian Government has been considered imminent after the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz asked the Bolivian foreign minister to grant the formal approval for the new head of this diplomatic mission.

This announcement was made this morning by William Price, charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz after he met with Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero.

In response to questions from journalists, the U.S. diplomat said: "My country will have an ambassador in Bolivia soon."

Later on, the Bolivian foreign minister himself told the journalist that the U.S. recognition of the Bolivian Government is imminent and that the name of the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia will be announced in Washington.

BRIEFS

DEPOSITS DISCOVERED -- COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] reports state that two ore deposits have been discovered in the Gran Chocaya area, located south of Potosi. According to these reports, the deposits are rich in silver, lead, zinc and tin. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 81 PY]

URBAN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL -- On 23 October the housing minister presided over the swearing-in ceremony of new Urban Affairs Under Secretary (Hugo Lara Arce). [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 81 PY]

FIGUEIREDO TO RESUME PRESIDENCY BY 20 NOVEMBER

PY291854 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] President Figueiredo will resume his official duties by 20 November; and as soon as he returns to the government house he will sign a resolution, the ninth of its kind since he became president, for the promotion of army officers to the ranks of brigade, division and army general.

Although he is currently on leave, Figueiredo will give the final word on the banishment of the French priests, which is yet another entanglement in the relationship between the government and the church.

REFUGEES REMAIN IN FRONT OF U.S. CONSULATE

PY303057 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2255 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Forty-five Vietnamese refugees who wish to reside in the United States are today in their 6th day of camping out in front of the U.S. Consulate in Rio de Janeiro and a spokesman has stated that they will remain there for an indefinite period of time.

Nguyen Van Tot told reporters that we do not want to remain in Brazil. We want to go to the United States. We cannot obtain work here. There are too many unemployed.

A group of 78 Vietnamese arrived in Brazil during 1979 and 1980 after fleeing their country, governed by the communists, in small boats. They had been picked up by a Brazilian tanker, he said.

Nguyen Van Tot said that they had decided to carry out the protest after consulate officials repeatedly refused to grant them visas. We will remain for an indefinite period of time, he said.

A spokesman of the U.S. Consulate said that the Vietnamese are legal residents in Brazil. They must be treated as Brazilians in accordance with U.S. immigration laws and they cannot expect to receive special treatment, he said.

The refugees, including 15 children, are camped out in a garden in front of the building that houses the U.S. Consulate in this city.

PLANNING MINISTER DISMISSES DEBT RESCHEDULING

PY021942 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1253 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 2 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Brazil's foreign debt may reach $75 billion either in 1982 or 1983 but the country does not believe it will be necessary to ask its creditors to stretch out repayments, Planning Minister Delfim Neto said in an interview made public here today.

The Brazilian foreign debt -- the highest among all countries -- stands now at $60 billion, Neto said. The country's main objective is to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit and to adjust growth to its capacity to repay its debts.

Minister Neto then said that he believes Brazil can handle its foreign debt. the country's import and export structure will be modified in 3 to 4 years as the scrubland agricultural project and the Carajas mineral project begin operation.

Credits in UK

PY282200 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 22

[Excerpt] London -- Yesterday John Biffen, British secretary of state for trade, stated that the agreements signed with Minister Delfim Neto are "one of the most important steps ever taken in order to increase trade between Great Britain and Latin America." The package of agreements signed covers credits to be granted by suppliers and financial enterprises totaling over $700 million.

Delfim Neto, who will travel to Paris today where he will meet with President Mitterrand on Friday noon, reached an agreement with John Nott, British defense secretary of state and paid a courtesy visit to Peter Walker, agriculture secretary of state.

The following are the main agreements signed during last weekend in London by Planning Minister Delfim Neto:

1. Memorandum of understanding with British trade secretary of state. The document signed on Monday with John Biffen provides for: four roll-on-roll-off [given in English] ships and two containers [given in English] for the National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAN) to be built in British shipyards for a total of $200 million; and the conversion of the Santa Cruz petroleum fuel plant to a coal fuel plant by Nei Klockner company for the total of $150 million.

2. The development of the Prospera coal mine in order to supply coal to the Santa Cruz plant for a total of $70 million. A protocol agreement on coal preceding the agreement signed yesterday was signed in March by Minister Cesar Cals.

3. The supply of electronic equipment for corvettes and a training frigate by the Ferranti Company for a total of $130 million. Ferranti is one of the most up-to-date companies in the world in the production of electronic equipment as well as of radars and antiradar devices.

It is quite possible that with this strengthening of trade relations Great Britain will take the place of some of Brazil's European supplier countries. Minister Delfim Neto termed his meeting with the defense secretary of state as a courtesy visit, but it is quite probable that he discussed the possibility of economic cooperation between the two countries in the armament field.

4. Construction, by the GEC [expansion unknown], of an urban railway system for Recipe for the total of 70 million pounds (approximately $150 million).

European Credits

PY021925 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Planning Minister Delfim Neto has concluded a series of trade and financial agreements with European countries for a total of $2,441,000,000. The disclosure was made here today by the Brazilian News Agency [EBN] as it reported on the results of Minister Neto's official negotiations in Portugal, Belgium, Great Britain, Switzerland and France.

The Brazilian minister's European tour lasted 17 days and it was closed yesterday in Paris where he met with President Francois Mitterrand. According to the EBN report, the continuation and expansion of Brazilian-French trade were ensured in that meeting.

Minister Neto obtained $90 million, $1,561,000,000, $500 million, and $290 million in credits and financing in that order from Portugal, Great Britain, Belgium and France.

COUNTRY'S AIR FORCE BEGINS TO EXPORT MISSILES

PY021808 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] A study made by the Air Force Ministry reports that Brazil has begun to export 37 surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles. The study has been published in the army's O VERDE OLIVA bulletin.

The study notes that "the Air Force Ministry's actions regarding science and technology are in line with the objective of consolidating the technological bases which are of interest to the air force."

COLOMBIAN ARMY OFFICERS INSPECT ARMORED VEHICLES

PY021924 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAC PAULO in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] A group of officers and technicians of the Colombian Armed Forces stayed in Sao Jose dos Campos during the last 2 weeks attending a special training course at Specialized Engineers Inc [ENGESA]. The Colombian group of three officers and three civilians visited the company's factory in the company of technicians and engineers from Sao Paulo. The training course lasted 10 days during which the Colombians participated in test of Cascavel and Urutu combat cars recently acquired by their country's government (Colombia bought almost 200 armored cars from Brazil).

The training was intended to teach the operation and maintenance of the ENGESA-made armored cars which will be used by the armed forces of Colombia. The Colombians participated personally in the test of the Cascavel and Urutu models on the SP-99 highway which links Sao Jose dos Campos to the state's northern coastal region. Despite the secrecy surrounding the presence of the Colombian group at the ENGESA plant, it was said that the Colombians had been "impressed" with the cars' performance and versatility during the tests. The group went to Rio de Janeiro yesterday where it will spend the weekend. None of its members would talk to the press. It was learned, however, that another similar group will soon come to Brazil for the same purpose.

EMBRAER EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE OVER DISMISSALS

PY302006 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The problem of mass dismissals has hit the Brazilian Aeronautics Company EMBRAER. EMBRAER employees went on strike this morning to prevent the dismissal of 430 colleagues.

About 5,800 employees -- almost all the employees -- are on strike, and an assembly is scheduled for this afternoon at 1400 to adopt decisions, possible after a new meeting with the director fo EMBRAER.

COSTA RICA

EL SALVADOR AGREES TO EXTRADITE HIJACKERS

PA022130 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The extradition of the plane hijackers and the six members of the commando group that attacked the facilities of Radio Noticias del Continente in December will be carried out in the next few hours.

Officials of the Salvadoran Government [as heard] will travel today to deliver the necessary documentation. The papers request compliance with the Bonn declaration on air piracy signed in 1980, the Hague convention and the extradition treaty signed with El Salvador in 1922. Although the extradition efforts were initiated Friday by the Costa Rican ambassador to El Salvador, the official documentation will be completed today.

The five hijackers, three men and two women, used false names to purchase tickets and board the SANSA flight between Quepos and San Jose. They registered as (Noel Blandon), (Rigoberto Rosales), (William Rosales), (Yvonne Hunter) and (Gurmelda King). (Blandon) used his own surname. Two of the hijackers had been living in Costa Rica for some time as political exiles. According to records, their true names are (Carlos Blandon Rojas) and (Roberto Abauza Gutierrez). It is not known if the other three ever used any true name.

The head of the command of the Nicaraguan International Salvation Against Communism that hijacked the SANSA plane Thursday is (Roberto Abauza Gutierrez). He identified himself as number one during the operation. Abauza entered Costa Rica on 7 March 1980 as a political exile after being in refuge in the Colombian Embassy in Managua. The Costa Rican Government granted him political asylum because he had worked with the Nicaraguan National Guard during Anastasio Somoza's administration.

The extradition proceeding initiated by the Costa Rican Government with the Salvadoran authorities covers the 11 terrorists who identified themselves as members of the Nicaraguan International Salvation Against Communism and the 6 liberated prisoners. The hijackers [as heard] are (Carlos Blandon Rojas), (Roberto Abauza Gutierrez), (William Rosales), (Yvonne Hunter), (Gurmelda King), (Hugo Villagra), (Eliseo Gutierrez Sampie), (Jose Luis Lopez Gutierrez), (Luis Humberton Solorzano), (Orlando Murillo Gonzalez) and (Roger Venavides Castellon). All of them will be brought back to our country this week because extradition proceedings in El Salvador are swift.

The five hijackers of the SANSA plane will be tried in Costa Rica under charges of air piracy. The six who were liberated were under arrest for attacks against Radio Noticias del Continente. The trial of those released and the Costa Rican who opted to remain in jail will continue because the higher court of Alajuela ruled against the motion for dismissal. The terrorists face sentences of up to 25 years, the maximum penalty established by our criminal code.

EL SALVADOR

FDR PRESIDENT UNGO ON FDR-FMLN PEACE PROPOSAL

PA021937 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Interview with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Committee; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo, what is the meaning and what are the contents of the peace proposal presented by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN at the UN General Assembly in New York?

[Answer] It is a specific proposal (?which shows) the interest and will of both the FDR and the FMLN to begin the process of peace talks with the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta [words indistinct]. It establishes that these talks must be held before governments [words indistinct]. The agenda must be established by common agreement between the parties. This is an expression of good will, seriousness and responsibility on our part (?because) we do want a political solution in order to put an end to the war in El Salvador. (?The basis for this lies) with our forces, our [words indistinct] and the fact that all the elements involved can lead to a real, (general), lasting and democratic solution rather than to a false solution. The purpose of the proposal is to achieve this and to demand the establishment of conditions which, through negotiation, must transform an (?exclusive) and repressive military-oligarchic system and power structure, which has generated and developed a popular extermination war [words indistinct] over the past 50 years, into a popular, democratic, revolutionary and participatory government. In keeping with this -- and this is one of the points in the agenda which we have proposed -- the Salvadoran Army must be reorganized in order to have a democratic army at the service of the people's interests, rather than an army dominated and controlled by a high command at the service of a dominating minority. We want to test our will and to learn if, indeed, the Salvadoran Government's words are in accordance with their intentions and the (?visible) realities [words indistinct].

This is a historic responsibility because we are thus responding not only to our people's desires for an interest in peace -- not that of cemeteries, but peace based on justice, freedom and democracy -- but also in the interests of the international community, the large majority of the nations [words indistinct]. It would prevent a prolongation of the war, with all its (?harmful) consequences and its increasingly high cost in human lives, and its social and economic cost. We would also be putting an end to regionalization and to the threat that this represents for the area's stability, as we see how foreign powers, like the United States, are becoming increasingly involved. The same is being done by military governments, not only neighboring ones, such as that in Guatemala, but also a number of dictatorial governments, such as those in Argentina and Chile. The peace proposal also seeks to put an end to the increasing possibility of a broader, more massive and more direct intervention by the United States, which is not accepted by the large majority of the governments and countries of the world, since it is felt that this would not only threaten peace and stability in the area, in the region, but also worldwide. Our government has become one of the most conflictual points in today's international relations.

[Question] Dr Ungo, how has the FDR-FMLN peace proposal been received by the world's governments and peoples?

[Answer] Our proposal, made through the Nicaraguan Government through Commander Daniel Ortega; at an international forum, the highest and most important world forum, the UN General Assembly; has met with [words indistinct] efforts and initiatives in agreement with the interest in and will for a political solution on our part and with recognition of the fact that a really lasting, just solution cannot be found without the FMLN and the FDR. [Words indistinct] FDR and the FMLN as well as the large majority of the Salvadoran people, we felt and received the recognition [words indistinct]. We were able to see and hear with our own eyes and ears the warm applause accorded with great affection and the utmost recognition to that effort by the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary forces, (?which regard) their providing of a real chance to open a process of dialogue and debate, in order to achieve peace in El Salvador, as their historical responsibility. (The basis for this was) a number of (?demands) and achievements in the international arena. This showed on which side force and reason lie -- the force of a people engaged in their political and military struggle and the reason of that people to shake off the dictatorship, oppression and repression and also how the international community -- (?committees); governments; peoples; political, religious and social forces (?have been coinciding in) their recognition of our representativity and on the fact that our expressions are those of the majority of the people. [sentence as heard] They have also been recognizing the basic objectives and most important elements for a truly just political solution in El Salvador.

We can add that all of the foregoing has been significant to the ever-increasing isolation in which the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta finds itself. It is supported only by minority, oligarchic, imperialist and repressive governments.

The current policy of the U.S. administration is an aggressive, interventionist policy, which revives the Monroe Doctrine, trying to act as our gendarme to decide on their own our destiny. They are supported by the bloodiest dictatorships, such as that of Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Guatemala.

We, on the other hand, are [words indistinct] first at the United Nations where more than 70 governments in December of last year supported the resolution which condemned the massive, systematic violation of human rights and blamed the Salvadoran authorities to a large extent for this violation. At the same time, I noted almost 1 year ago, that the petition [words indistinct] of military aid, considering this would only serve to prolong the conflict, the war and the repression of our people. Subsequently, [words indistinct] not only within the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, of the subcommittee made up of all the independent delegates of various countries -- including the United States -- a similar position was adopted, stressing that the elections in the current circumstances would have no possibility or viability or being free and democratic. Twenty-three of 24 members voted in favor; the 1 vote against was from Argentina, where we know there exists a military, repressive government. After this, we see the proposal of the French and Mexican Governments [words indistinct] the FMLN and FDR and establish the basic elements of concern and interest in cooperation toward a just solution that respects the rights of all Salvadorans who live in the country. [Words indistinct] which show the concern [words indistinct] threat to peace and stability in the region and to the whole world and the different countries of the continent. Therefore, we have seen how in the IPU conference held in Havana with the participation of more than 200 delegates from all the continent, of all the ideologies and political positions -- including Christian Democratic parliamentarians of Europe and Latin America -- [words indistinct] by 140 votes a resolution in favor of the legitimacy of the FMLN and the FDR, of the new [word indistinct] of a negotiated solution between the antagonist forces and of support to the position adopted by the French and Mexican Governments. Thus, this indicates the successive advances we have achieved, because the majority of the governments, regardless of their political ideology, are becoming aware of the increasing [words indistinct] and stability, and consequently, saw that a negotiated, political solution would be reasonable since the only ones who would stand to lose would be the fascists; because they know that only on the basis of their scheme of extermination of the people can they sustain a system, a [word indistinct] of domination where they are the ones who benefit at the expense of the immense majority of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, in that sense, what is the position of the FDR regarding the electoral proposal made by the Christian Democratic-military junta?

[Answer] We are being consistent with our ideas and our proposals. Furthermore, we respond to the [words indistinct] the Salvadoran people want free and democratic elections. For 50 years, every 2 years it has been clearly discovered that the [words indistinct] of repression and mockery of the people's will. The opposition political parties that participated in the [words indistinct] withdrew in 1968. Therefore, based on this experience, the current actuality in which we have a Romerist regime without Romero, with increasing repression, massacre, genocide, lack of political liberties, much more so than in the time of General Romero and which never reached [words indistinct] sustaining that political-military structure of power [words indistinct] Colonel Gutierrez and Colonel Garcia and ANTEL, which manipulated the communications system to commit the fraud with the famous transmissions of [words indistinct] to fill the ballot boxes. [Words indistinct] we cannot accept the elections as a new coverup which serves only to falsely disguise the system of continuation of peace through death, of peace through war, of the pacification [words indistinct] to try to hold elections in the cemetery, elections with 1/2 million refugees and missing from their homes would appear to be a very bloody mockery. [Words indistinct] we have seen how the European Parliament [words indistinct] based on the European Christian Democratic, the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties of Europe, a resolution was approved calling for a negotiated solution between the government and the FDR and expressing the people's freedom of self-determination. We firmly state that this path of solution is different to the electoral farce being prepared by the government.

Therefore, our position is that the elections [words indistinct] importance of expression, of the participation of the people, one of the elements which must be incorporated in a [words indistinct] but not with the state of siege, political prisoners, [passage indistinct].

FMLN'S COMMANDER NADIA PALACIOS INTERVIEWED

PA310206 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 Oct 81 p 22

[Interview with Commander Nadia Palacios, chief officer of the general staff of FMLN's Feliciano Ama western front, by Luis Pellecer of SALPRESS; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Some news media have reported that the FMLN is facing logistics problems. How important is this matter for the FMLN?

[Answer] The matter of logistics and supplies is a key strategic issue for any army in any war. The correct drafting of the strategy and implementation of plans by any military force depends a lot on logistics and this is just as valid for the FMLN's revolutionary forces as it is for the bourgeois armies.

Naturally, problems in this field are directly related to the type of army. In the case of a puppet, reactionary army without a conscience or struggle objectives, any trouble with the supply of equipment, weapons and food seriously undermines its morale and results in tremendous problems. In the case of a people's army like ours, born from the bowels of the exploited, with a profound revolutionary conscience and fully identified with the objectives for which it is fighting, the problem of logistics and supply is just one more problem, a challenge to be overcome, viewed as a principle and as a problem to be overcome at all costs, like all problems faced in developing the people's war.

So, returning to your question, this is a very important problem and the FMLN pays it the attention it deserves as part of the strategy in developing our struggle but viewing it in its just perspective.

[Question] What is imperialism doing to stop the FMLN's supplies?

[Answer] In the first place, it has delivered equipment to the armed forces so they can increase their control on land, along maritime borders and in the air in order to keep supplies from reaching the FMLN through any route. In addition, it has promoted tighter control among all countries in the area, with assistance from the Guatemalan puppet and satellite [as published] forces and a sector of the Honduran Army. It has centered efforts on exerting control over roads in the interior of the country, particularly on the roads leading to areas which are currently in the hands of the revolutionary forces.

Finally, and taking pride in its predominance and interventionist spirit, it has given itself the pleasure of threatening governments in the area by announcing that it will adopt retaliatory steps if they allow the passage of supplies for the revolutionary forces of El Salvador.

It has also promoted cleanup operations to dislodge the population living near areas where our armed forces are located to eliminate any possibility of our getting supplies.

These are the most outstanding steps imperialism and the puppet regime have taken in hopes of depriving the guerrillas of their sources of supplies.

[Question] How does the FMLN regard these steps promoted by imperialism?

[Answer] Before anything, it should be noted that these measures are tangible proof of the arrogance and interventionist attitude of imperialism in the area. The United States has absolutely no right to meddle in the affairs of El Salvador, and much less to threaten to punish the peoples and governments that cooperate with us.

The steps aimed at stopping the supply of weapons and food to the revolutionary forces are desperate and subjective measures by the Yankees and a policy doomed to failure from the start. We say this because, in the first place, the Yankees and the puppet armies in El Salvador and in the entire area do not have the capability to exert control over every inch of their borders.

Secondly, we say this because the main source of supply for the guerrillas is not abroad but in the interior of the country, in the army's garrisons. The enemy army and security corps hold the weapons that the FMLN is seizing in increasing amounts. It would be worth noting here that the Reagan administration is talking of stopping the logistics support to the guerrillas and increasing the arms of the puppet troops. This is good for the revolutionary forces in the long run because the better equipped the reactionary army is, the better will be the weapons the FMLN will seize and use to defeat the murderous junta and Yankee imperialism. The arms buildup policy promoted by the United States will also be a factor in its defeat.

Another element -- and a very important one -- is that the people are making their own weapons, and they are very effective. We are using on the entire war front -- and with very good results -- booby traps, mines, artillery, projectable charges [cargas proyectables] and other tools of combat that are being manufactured in our revolutionary shops and which have proven their high effectiveness, as did the cannons used to attack the 2d Infantry Brigade.

Regarding supplies -- obtaining food, clothing, medicine -- the people ahve totally resolved these problems. There are close bonds between the guerrillas and the popular masses, and no matter how much Reagan shouts, it is something he will be unable to cut off.

Another factor for the defeat of this imperialist policy is that the revolutionary peoples and progressive mankind have expressed -- and continue to express -- both in theory and in the practice their determination to not abandon the heroic Salvadoran people in their struggle to achieve national liberation and to install a revolutionary democratic government. Far from becoming isolated, the struggle of the Salvadoran people gains strength from nonth to month. Proof of this is the recognition by such nations as France and Mexico. The policy of isolating the struggle of the Salvadoran people from the rest of the world is a failed policy. Yankee imperialism -- I repeat -- with all of its control and blackmail apparatus, is unable to detain the glorious advance of our struggle. Not only is it unable to stop the supplying of the FMLN's armed forces, but this far along, it is unable to stop the triumph of the Salvadoran revolution, the triumph of the people.

[Question] Has the FMLN increased its ability to snatch arms from the army?

[Answer] Yes. To give an example, in July and august, my organization alone recovered over 122 war arms, howitzers and heavy machine guns. With this, it is possible to arm a company. 122 men with the technical-political quality of these units and with the type of popular war we wage -- which is equivalent to a battalion of enemy forces, that is, 41 troops -- and this is without counting the amount of ammunition, grenades, uniforms, supplies, communication equipment and other equipment being recovered. [sentence as published] That is, the FMLN has advanced and will continue to advance in the recovery of the arms the enemy has because it is our main source of supply.

This contrasts with the fact that the enemy has not recovered arms from us. During the last campaign, no more than five weapons were lost in combat.

[Question] Is the FMLN implementing concrete measures to resolve the logistics and supply problem in view of the increases length of the war?

[Answer] Of course. The measures the FMLN has taken are in the very essence of the strategy which the revolutionary war promotes: The strategy of the war involves an entire people.

[Question] What does this mean?

[Answer] To promote the participation of all the people in the solution of war problems, fundamentally based on a great domestic effort and at the same time taking advantage of the solidarity of the revolutionaries of the world.

The most concrete measure, domestically, is the rounding up of all types of war materiel from the enemy: arms, ammunition, explosives, communications equipment, medicine and uniforms; and stepping up the manufacturing of home-made weapons: artillery without barrels [artilleria sin canon -- probably: rocket launcher], projectable charges and mines of many kinds.

Another aspect is decisive support for the production of basic grains, which we have already begun this year with very good results. In addition, there has been the development of revolutionary health systems, as well as attending to the problems of the population in this area, deepening the urban and rural masses' support for the great supply network for all types of supplies. There are areas in which it does not cost the FMLN a penny to maintain the war. The masses are contributing to the maintenance of military units.

Lastly, we are promoting and asking for the solidarity of the peoples of the world to cut off the maneuvers which Yankee imperialism is conducting in our country and in the region.

RIVERA Y DAMAS ACCUSES ARMY OF KILLING PEASANTS

PA022022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The apostolic administrator of San Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas, accused the army of killing peasants near the Lempa River and then trying to pass them off as guerrillas slain in combat.

In statements to the U.S. press, Rivera y Damas denied that the 132 persons, who according to the Salvadoran Defense Ministry were killed during the recent offensive by the Atlacatl Brigade led by U.S. Green Berets on the West Bank of the Lempa River, were guerrillas.

BRIEFS

DANISH AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Poul Bent Soendergaard, Danish ambassador to El Salvador, presented his credentials to the members of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Oct 81 pp 3, 55 PA]

GUATEMALA

CANDIDATE GUEVARA KNOWS OF GUERRILLAS IN MEXICO

PA021746 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Oct 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, presidential candidate of the Popular Democratic Front (FDP), yesterday made the following statement: When I was defense minister, I knew that in Mexican territory, very near the border with Guatemala, there were subversive camps of elements who operated here.

The presidential candidate yesterday afternoon held a news conference in the headquarters of the Guevarista Coordination Board [Coordinadora Guevarista]. He spoke about the protest presented by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to the Government of Guatemala.

The protest was issued as a result of a statement made recently by Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, who said that "the dynamite that the guerrillas have been using here recently was made in Mexico."

General Guevara said that it is possible that Mexico issued the protest because it does not have the data or the information that General Lucas has.

He added: When I was defense minister, "I had indications that guerrilla groups were camping very near our borders, in Mexican territory."

I believe, General Guevara added, that the Mexican president must carry out his own investigation before filing a protest of this nature, or he should keep a more effective watch on his country's borders to prevent the guerrillas who operate in Guatemala from moving freely in the neighboring country.

ARMY CHIEF REPORTS 100 GUERRILLAS SURRENDER

PA022028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- More than 100 leftwing guerrillas have surrendered to the Guatemalan Armed Forces and are being held at the military brigade of Quezaltenango, the second capital of the country, a military source reported today.

Col Francisco Luis Gordillo Martinez, chief of the Quezaltenango military detachment, explained that the leftists also turned over their weapons on being surrounded by regular troops who have stepped up patrolling throughout the country since guerrillas attacked three provincial capitals last Tuesday and caused the army [as received] 26 casualties.

Among the victims, of what can be considered as the first coordinated guerrilla offensive in the interior part of the country, were the civilian governor of Solola and the deputy police chief of that same capital of the province.

The leftwingers entered the cities of Solola, Mazatenango and Escuintla carrying red and black flags with the letters EGP, referring to the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, and banners with the figure of Che Guevara.

According to Colonel Gordillo, these guerrilla actions have not demoralized the armed forces: "Each casualty suffered by the government forces, rather than intimidating them, strengthens their will to continue to fight the guerrilla groups."

The commander of this military zone explained that the clandestine Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) is totally wiped out in the southwestern part of the country. ORPA used to be active in that region before, but now the EGP has to go and fight there, fleeing from other zones.

SANTA LUCIA TOWNSHIP ATTACKERS KILLED IN CLASH

PA022008 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A last-minute report to this station: Two persons were killed in an armed clash in Santa Lucia Utatlan, Solola. An armed clash, which lasted more than 1 hour, left two dead in the township of Santa Lucia Utatlan, Solola. Those killed were identifed as (Felipe Norberto Alba Hamel) and (Gaspar Jax).

Information regarding the Santa Lucia clash indicates that Indian men and women attacked the township but were repelled by gunfire.

Information obtained from official sources indicates that the attackers of Santa Lucia Utatlan are the same persons who attacked Solola recently, killed 7 persons, wounded 15 others and damaged property in public offices.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Rodolfo C. Santos, the new ambassador of Argentina to Guatemala; and Msgr Oriano Quilici, the Holy See nuncio to Guatemala, presented their credentials to President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 2 PA]

HONDURAS

ELVIR SIERRA ON PROTEST TO NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA021951 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE] -- Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign affairs secretary, said today, Monday, that the Nicaraguan Government "is twisting the facts stated in a protest note" sent to that government last week.

Honduras strongly protested to the Nicaraguan Government six territorial violations that resulted in two wounded soldiers, the kidnapping of a peasant whose whereabouts in Nicaragua is unknown and a dead soldier. According to the Honduran Army, this soldier was kidnapped and later murdered in Nicaraguan territory.

According to the Honduran foreign secretary, the Government of Nicaragua has given the news media reports unrelated to the points established in the Honduran protest and has done this without having first given an explanation or an answer to Honduras.

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON

PA020428 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Arturo Cruz, is currently in Managua, after being recalled for consultations by the Nicaraguan Government junta. The Nicaraguan diplomat is scheduled to return to the U.S. capital tomorrow, after discussing relations between the two countries with the government junta members.

In the past few days, important Reagan administration officials have again sought to implicate Nicaragua in alleged arms trafficking for the Salvadoran guerrillas. They have also revived the aggressive language they have repeatedly used against the Sandinist revolution.

CHARGES OF MEDDLING IN EL SALVADOR REJECTED

PA311633 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The Honduran daily newspapers have reported that El Salvador may sever relations with Nicaragua. The campaign of pressures and attacks by the area's military governments against Nicaragua has continued. It is based on the preposterous charge that Nicaragua is meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs. [The announcer then reads the following report]

Tegucigalpa -- the local news media have published the statements made by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena to the effect that there is a possibility that his government will sever relations with the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. The statements attributed to the Salvadoran foreign minister, who has been visiting this country since yesterday, are further evidence of the campaign being waged by military governments in the area and the U.S. administration against Nicaragua, local observers have noted.

Chavez Mena's assertions that Nicaragua is meddling in his country's internal affairs were published by the daily newspapers EL HERALDO and TIEMPO. They confirm the interest of the Salvadoran military government in linking the Nicaraguan revolutionary government with alleged and unfounded charges of cooperation with the Salvadoran patriots, the sources added.

RAMIREZ ON POSSIBLE BREAKS IN RELATIONS

PA020442 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] According to junta member Sergio Ramirez, fascist sectors within the Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments want a break in diplomatic relations with this country. Those sectors are also trying to drag the Honduran Government into that adventure, Ramirez added. The Nicaraguan leader was clear in stating that Honduras has refused to participate in that diplomatic maneuver or in the formation of an axis against Nicaragua.

On the domestic level, Ramirez said that certain groups or individuals in Nicaragua are functioning as puppets of a veritable conspiracy, led by power groups in the United States that are displeased with the revolutionary process.

CAUS STRESSES ITS PAST, CURRENT STRUGGLES

PA310231 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS, has issued a statement as a result of the sentence imposed on several of its leaders.

It states that CAUS has maintained its banner high since its establishment in 1973 and that it has defeated the opportunistic ideas in the labor movement. The CAUS also categorically rejected the absurd accusations that it is in agreement with the bourgeoisie. It also denounced the harassment against CAUS militants in the unions in the Fabritex and Plasticos Modernos Companies.

CAUS indicated that the struggles which it has waged include the following: It led the August 1973 strike in the Metasa and Siemens Companies; it led the construction strike in December 1974 and the occupation of the Labor Ministry by Comrade Eli Altamirano during the state of siege and martial law. CAUS also led the strike in the Rolter Company and that of the metallurgy workers in 1975. It promoted the construction strike in February until April 1975. It led the strike at Pierson Jackman in 1977. In 1978, it promoted the struggle to turn the first sitdown strike for the overthrow of the Somozist regime into an active strike. It also led the strikes in factories for the release of the political prisoners. It was subsequently a belligerent force in the establishment of the committees for the defense of workers which served as the main bastion for the victorious June 1979 strike. It formed part in the work directed by the Communist Party for the establishment of the United Peoples Movement and the National Patriotic Front.

[CAUS stated:] This is just a small example of our record. Those who are now denigrating us were the enemies of the active strikes during the Somozist dictatorship. In free Nicaragua, CAUS was founder of the Intertrade Union Commission and the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization and promotes all the political and economic tasks for the advance of the revolution.

3 Members Arraigned in Leon

PA311521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Leon -- (Carlos Manuel Ramos Sacasa), (Ivan Ayer Viejocolor) and (Nicaso Zeledon Zeledon), three members of the Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS, who were recently arrested by state security organizations for investigation of their activities, were arraigned yesterday before Criminal Court Judge (Maria Esperanza Nieto Otero).

The charges filed with the judge against the prisoners was violation of the law on the maintenance of public security. The prisoners are expected to be called tomorrow to respond to the charge.

BAYARDO ARCE REPORTS ON TRIP TO EAST EUROPE, CUBA

PA300556 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua will ask the Pentagon to prove its accusations about an alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in our country. Commander Fidel Castro's concern was shared by Commander Bayardo Arce in a meeting held yesterday in Havana. Commander Bayardo Arce returned to Nicaragua yesterday at about 1600 from a tour of three East European countries and Cuba. Commander Carlos Nunez, who had remained several days in Spain and France, returned in the same airplane. Bayardo Arce made a statement to the press on his return to Sandino Airport.

He said that during his stay in the Soviet Union he had met with Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In Bulgaria he met with top leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov and in Democratic Germany he met with Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the German Socialist Unity Party.

Nicaragua has full support for its peace proposal for El Salvador, Commander Arce said. In Bulgaria we investigated the possibility of obtaining technical support for the dredging of Rio Escondido and Los Mares.

However, Commander Arce emphasized the concern created by the attitude of the Pentagon and Alexander Haig, who says that the United States has spoken to countries in the continent and will give forceful replies to Nicaragua and Cuba. Here is Arce's statement:

[Begin recording] In every case we have found understanding of the Central American problem and concern about the trends existing in the region and over the existence of broad international campaigns to discredit the revolution and create confusion about the revolution while at home provocations by the extreme left and right have intensified.

We informed them of this because we had remained in contact with the country. We especially want to emphasize our talks last night with Commander Castro. He was very concerned, and we shared his concern, because the Cuban Government has been informed that it was not only a matter of an irresponsible and very dangerous report by the Washington POST over the presence of alleged Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua to operate in Central America, but also that Secretary of State Alexander Haig has discussed the matter privately with several Latin American nations.

It is a matter for concern that such slander is spread in private meetings where allegedly a high-ranking U.S. Government official claims to have reliable reports from his country's intelligence service. [end recording]

NUNEZ TELLEZ REPORTS ON TRIP TO SPAIN, FRANCE

PA300816 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The European countries visited by Commander Nunez replied positively regarding cooperation with our revolution. The FSLN delegation headed by Commander of the Revolution and State Council President Carlos Nunez Tellez returned very optimistic because of the success obtained in meetings with high-ranking Spanish and French Socia list Party leaders from whom he received positive replies to his request for cooperation with our people.

Commander Nunez attended the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] congress held in Spain and the French Socialist congress. In addition, the work done in the Netherlands by Deputy Commander Rafael Solis was magnificent, since during his attendance at the workers' party in this country, in the name of the FSLN, he had the opportunity to unmask the false and traitorous leaders abroad who want to harm our revolution.

In short our leaders' trips through Europe have been fruitful economically and politically, Commander Nunez Tellez said in conclusion. The truth about our popular Sandinist revolution has been revealed in Europe, Commander Nunez Tellez said. There are fraternal peoples and governments friendly to our revolution interested in helping us, once they became aware of the real situation existing in Nicaragua.

The slander campaign being waged by domestic and foreign enemies of our revolution has been rejected because it is worthless, Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez said this afternoon in brief statement to newsmen:

[Begin recording] We must feel pleased because of the results of both congresses. This is especially true of the French Socialist Party, whose solidarity and knowledge of the cause of the Nicaraguan people, as well as of all Central America, is very great. We must emphasize in this respect that the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran delegations were among the three most applauded, which also included Greece. Therefore in this respect, both from the French Socialist Party as well as the socialist government now predominant in France, we should expect a Latin American policy seeking solutions to the great economic and cultural problems of our peoples. Above all, they should maintain a position of leadership in the search for political solutions to the problems affecting our peoples. In this respect they will present favorable stances toward any move to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MDN LEADERS COMMENT ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA010407 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 81

["The MDN Speaks" program with Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leaders Alfonso Robelo, Anibal Arana and Roberto Urroz -- live]

[Excerpts] [Robelo] I want to address all members and supporters of the MDN and the Nicaraguan people, so that they can directly hear my statements about the attack on my house and the arbitrary actions at the airport. To begin chronologically, I think the best way to describe the events is by reading the communique issued by the MDN.

The MDN communique precisely and objectively describes the events last weekend when, as the communique states, a mob attacked my house, frightening my family and two maids in the house. I want to stress several things: 1. The telephones in my house were in perfect condition on Saturday night, and then on Sunday, they weren't. We couldn't dial, although we could hear a tone. They had been cut off technically, as was confirmed by the policemen who came to investigate on Sunday afternoon. On Monday, when the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate, TELCOR, was called, the phones were reconnected very quickly and were operating again at 0900 on Monday. That is the first significant thing.

The second is that the official FSLN newspaper, the official newspaper of the government party, in an action that truly seems incredible, covered the mob when it was coming to my house. The question is: How can a newspaper have photographers and newsmen ready to take pictures of and conduct interviews with a mob that was going to a private residence in the early morning hours of a Sunday? There was obviously knowledge of what was going to occur. The official newspaper's report tried to legitimize that crime. I think that this is a serious action, which Lt Michelle Najlis [director of communications media] should take note of, because BARRICADA is trying to defend or legitimize the crime or, in some way, to cover up the crime in which my house was attacked.

Our attention has also been drawn to the fact that the slogans, painted with red and black paint, are the same ones heard in the rallies of the government party. All of this occurred with impunity. Next to my house are the (Juan de Dios Munoz) Propaganda House and the Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate, where there are always military guards. Even though they might not have been able to prevent the mob of 200 to 300 people from attacking my house, the least they could have done was pick up the phone and call the police, so that there could be protection and order.

I think that this clearly shows where the attack on my house originated and who organized it. Unfortunately, the only thing this achieves is to sow more anxiety among honest Nicaraguan citizens and to make national reconstruction more difficult, as well as promote a bad image abroad of Nicaragua, its current government and the revolution. The revolution in the country won't improve as a result.

However, it didn't end with the attack on my house. On Tuesday morning, when I arrived at Sandino Airport and, after having passed through immigration and having paid my 100 cordobas, had gotten my exit visa to leave for Germany and had passed through the search of my hand luggage, I was taken to a room where two militarymen carefully searched the contents of my briefcase and confiscated all the political material, such as newspaper clippings, MDN statements, copies of speeches and national laws and so forth. I believe that this was not only an arbitrary action but a mockery, because I was made to pass through immigration, pay the fiscal stamp and get the visa for the passport and was then submitted to that minute search of my belongings and had my passport confiscated.

My passport was confiscated on Tuesday; on Wednesday, I went to the immigration office to claim it. A lady there named (Ruth Vanegas) told me that the immigration authorities had decided that my passport was too worn, that they had retained it as a result and I wouldn't be getting it back; so I had to get a new one. Once again, this is a mockery and an arbitrary action. It shows the (?defenseless) state of Nicaraguans who don't submit to the government party's dictates.

I also want to add that when the militaryman who was checking the papers in the briefcase found two letters from relatives -- which had come through the mail and which I hadn't had time to read, so I had placed in the briefcase to read during the trip -- he tore them open and read them. When I protested this action, he didn't say a word, merely turned toward me and with total arrogance continued reading them, and then put them back in their envelopes. This really goes against human rights. Human rights establish the inviolability of mail. This is another arbitrary and arrogant action by this militaryman.

I am now getting a passport. They have offered to give it to me on Wednesday. The trip to Europe has been canceled, since its very hard to remake all of the appointments. However, we will always continue our attitude of struggle and our protest of all injustices that are committed in Nicaragua.

To conclude this subject, I would like to mention the report that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has offered me asylum. On repeated occasions he has offered me all that he can provide, as far as protection and help are concerned. He is a democrat. He helped this revolution in its original project before it deviated, as it has, into a project controlled by only one of the sectors that waged the war against Somoza.

I'm grateful for President Carazo's offer. However, my decision is to stay in Nicaragua and to continue the struggle. I want to make it clear that I bear no malice toward anyone. I think the poeple who were sent to my house are being manipulated by others, who have sown hatred and anger against those who don't submit to the will of the government party.

I insist that I, personally, will continue my struggle, a struggle that will always be a civic one. The MDN and I will not give up. We will continue working in Nicaragua for a truly free and peaceful Nicaragua, where human rights will be respected and where all Nicaraguans can live fraternally, united in the reconstruction of our country.

[Urroz] In regard to the dialogue being promoted by the leaders of the People's Social Christian Party, we have already said many times that in all dialogues to find national solutions there must be a real political desire in all parties involved. We should try to find a real solution, which is to return to the real Nicaraguan revolution, for which all of the country's sectors fought.

In this sense, we think that, in terms of a real dialogue, actions do speak louder than words. We shouldn't have a repeat of past events, such as when we went to the national forum and the 19 points of concurrence were not implemented. The only result was concern among the political parties and an increase in the FSLN's lack of credibility.

I think it is opportune to state right now that we should save our revolution. Let's try to find real unity, with patriotism. However, we must show a political desire to do this.

An example of this would be the sentence imposed on the members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP; and the Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS. Let the revolution be more benign toward the CAUS members, for confrontations could result from the feeling that the workers were given a longer sentence, even though this might be legally justified. I would say that the revolution should try to be more benign in the sentence, for the good of that dialogue.

I think that all national sectors should be willing to struggle to find a real unity. There should be a real political desire to find the real revolution.

[Arana] That sentence also shows an ideological confrontation with the Communist Party and with CAUS. Fidel Castro belonged to the Communist Party before going to Mexico, but after the Cuban revolution he wanted to eliminate the traditional Communist Party. We see that there is an ideological struggle between communists who have one way of solving problems and others who see things another way. We can see that this is a serious situation for the country's future, because this ideological struggle among the communists could lead to constant ideological confrontations and to the paralyzation of public political debates. In this sense, we see that an attempt is being made to have a single party. It is likely that the traditional Communist Party will have to disappear in order for the single party and the single labor confederation that they want to establish in Nicaragua to come into being. This might lead to some problems, because the communist parties [as heard] and CAUS are always proclaiming that they have a certain individuality, even though they belong to the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. In the case of the Communist Party, it doesn't belong to the Patriotic Front. Nevertheless, one can foresee a number of problems that might arise and that might hinder the search for coexistence and peace in Nicaragua. We are looking for peace, but one based on unity without submission. It must be a peace based on mutual respect, pluralism and the humanistic spirit of our people.

RAMIREZ STRESSES VENEZUELAN, CUBAN COOPERATION

PA022001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Simon Bolivar Avenue was inaugurated yesterday by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Simon Bolivar Avenue cost 14 million cordobas, 3.5 million of which were donated by the government of the fraternal country of Venezuela. The ceremony was attended by the Venezuelan ambassador to Nicaragua, members of the diplomatic corps and the revolutionary government.

Companero Samuel Santos, minister of Managua reconstruction, stressed the effort of all the workers who built the project, which is a great step in the country's reconstruction since it will help relieve Managua's traffic problems. The avenue crosses the city from north to south.

Venezuela Ambassador Rafael Zapata said that the Venezuelan Government maintains and will always maintain its support and solidarity with Nicaragua's reconstruction. Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado then inaugurated Simon Bolivar Avenue:

[Begin recording] We used to pass through here and ask ourselves what was going to be finished first, whether this avenue or the Matagalpa-(Waslala)-Siuna-Puerto Cabezas highway? In other words, whether we were going to arrive first at Lake Managua or the Atlantic coast.

These are different types of projects but with the same social importance which we began to build almost at the same time. The avenue to Lake Managua was built with the cooperation of the Venezuelan Government. The road that links us with the Atlantic coast is being built with cooperation of the Cuban Government. Over there we have a team of Cuban technicians, experts in road construction, with Cuban machinery, struggling against the difficult weather conditions to open that route of access to the mineral resources, to the Atlantic coast. It is a project of great magnitude due to what it represents for the economic progress of Nicaragua and for opening the possibilities of agriculture, mining, transport and lumber development in the most extensive and resource-rich area of the national territory which still remains without roads.

When the rains began this winter, 7 or 8 km still needed to be built to reach Siuna. As soon as it stops raining in that area (?in about 1 month) we will be there. We could say that we almost reached Lake Managua and Siuna at the same time.

These are two forms of measuring the development of Nicaragua with the friendly and fraternal cooperation of countries and governments which have identified themselves with our revolution: the Venezuelan and Cuban Governments. We have never received from these two countries the least gesture of pressure, threat, blackmail or interference in our domestic affairs; thus fulfilling the Bolivarian ideal. We are equally grateful to the two governments.

This is the only way that we accept cooperation in Nicaragua, with absolute respect for our independence and sovereignty. We Nicaraguans won this right very dearly on 19 July 1979.

In this way we have also received cooperation in the same fraternal and disinterested terms from the Peruvian Government, which has given us technical aid for fishing development and which has opened a $50-million line of credit to buy Peruvian fishing boats and equipment. We have also received the fraternal cooperation of the Panamanian Government that was with us from the beginning. We have also received cooperation from the Ecuadorean, Colombian and Mexican Governments. Along with Venezuela, the Mexican Government has also financed the petroleum bills without any kind of conditions. This is what we call a Bolivarian, a Sandinist, a Marti spirit. [end recording]

HASSAN DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PA311532 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Construction Minister Moises Hassan yesterday said at the inauguration of the third meeting of Chambers of Construction of Central American and the Andean Group that heavy and light equipment belonging to the construction industry were taken out of the country immediately after the people's victory as well as later on. He noted that this resulted in a noticeable descrease in the installed capacity of this industry.

Hassan, who inaugurated this event on behalf of Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, said that by clandestinely taking all this equipment out of the country over our borders, it is estimated that the installed capacity of this industry dropped by 40 percent of what it had been in 1976 or 1977.

He said that this has been one of the factors that has contributed to a noticeable slowdown in construction activities. However, he added that there are individuals of the private sector who refused to invest locally despite the fact that they control 60 percent of the country's economy. These individuals are joing the aggressive attacks of imperialism which has cut financial aid to the revolutionary process.

He noted that this happened despite government efforts to maintain mixed economy, to respect private property and to develop political pluralism in Nicaragua.

He said: "What is happening is that we now have a government in Nicaragua which does not receive or accept orders from Washington."

In discussing the specific topic of the meeting, Hassan said that the revolutionary government is aware of the importance that the construction industry has for the country' economy and the multiple effects that its activities have on the social sphere.

However, he noted that to be honest, one must admit that our country's construction industry is facing many difficulties because the expected readjustment and reactivation have not been achieved.

The reluctance of large sectors of private enterprise to invest has led to the present situation in which the state is almost exclusively financing existing projects with foreign resources and those of its own.

In addition, he said, this situation has been affected by the lack of human resources who have created a bottleneck regarding designs and blueprints, the lack of financing and the campaign to discredit the country launched by imperialist reactionaries abroad.

He said that, for example, a large loan had been approved for the construction sector but this was cut leaving several projects which were already planned up in the air.

He also mentioned the disruptive effects on the industry coming from the lack of labor discipline which has occurred among technicians and even workers. This, he said, is a result of the climate of freedom existing in Nicaragua where the workers are no longer repressed by the public forces. However, this problem is being overcome to a great degree because the workers are becoming aware of the needs and difficulties that the country is facing.

Hassan said that in view of these problems and to replace the equipment that was secretly taken out of the country, the government has received the coopration of friendly countries like Mexico, the USSR, Brazil, Cuba, the GDR and others who are helping us.

In addition, always in an effort to seek more specific solutions for the industry and find adequate policies, the government recently created the National Construction Commission aimed at reaching these goals.

Furthermore, he mentioned that another negative factor is the fact that the private sector is offering high salaries to state professionals which prompts some of them to transfer.

D'ESCOTO DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO BRAZIL

PA012255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman left for Brazil today on an official 2-day visit.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister will meet in that South American country with his colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, with whom he will discuss political and economic problems on the bilateral and Central American level.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the agenda for the two ministers' discussion will include the issue of violence in El Salvador.

This is the first time since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution that the high-ranking Nicaraguan official is paying an official visit to Brazil. The purpose of the visit is to expand bilateral trade relations.

D'Escoto Brockman will also stop briefly in Lima, Peru, where we will meet with Peruvian officials.

CARICOM TO RECEIVE $55 MILLION CANADIAN AID PACKAGE

FL302118 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 30 Oct (CANA) -- The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) states are to receive a 55 million dollar (Can) aid package from the Canadian Government for energy development over the 5-year period 1982-86. An official of the Canadian Embassy here provided that figure to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA). It is part of a 500 million dollar energy allocation for the Third World announced during the Commonwealth heads of government meeting by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Mr Trudeau at the time told Caribbean leaders of Canada's new aid initiatives for helping the developing countries. He spoke of the 500-million dollar plan to help with petroleum exploration and a billion-dollar program for expanding food production. Canada has also pledged 43.8 million dollars in assistance during 1981-82, with the Leeward and Windward Islands receiving 11 million and Jamaica 10 million dollars.

Canadian official development assistance over the period 1982 to 1986 is expected to total 350 million dollars, reaching an annual level of up to 90 million dollars by 1986-87. Within this total, provision is made for as much as 30 million dollars for Guyana, 41 million for Jamaica, 44 million for the Leeward and Windward Islands and up to 25 million for Barbados, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago and other regional programs over the next 3 years.

In addition, Canada will continue to contribute to the region through the Caribbean Development Bank, nongovernmental organizations' programs and its industrial cooperation program. The intended Canadian energy assistance is coming in addition to the Mexico-Venezuela oil agreement in which Barbados, Jamaica and seven Latin American states -- all purchasers from the two oil exporters -- would be given an ease with the oil price burden. The facility provides for a rebate, as a loan, of 30 percent of the cost of the oil, with repayment to be in 5 years at 4.0 percent interest. However, if the proceeds of the loan are to be used on an energy-related development project, the terms would be 20 years at 2.0 percent interest.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATED IN WORLD'S NEWEST NATION

FL021750 Bridgetown CANA in English 0401 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 1 Nov (CANA) -- Antigua-Barbuda today became the world's newest nation to booming guns and lusty shouts, after 349 years under British control.

The towering figure of Prime Minister Vere Cornwall Bird, 71-year-old father of the nation, shared the spotlight with Princess Margaret, a favorite royal figure in the Caribbean, who represented Queen Elizabeth at the celebrations.

British Marines and bandsmen added to the colorful scene at the Antigua recreation ground into which an estimated 25,000 people crowded to watch the Union Jack hauled down for the last time, to be replaced by the red-blue-black-gold-and-white national flag.

The princess presented the constitutional instruments to Mr Bird, extended her congratulations and read a message from the queen. The sovereign said she was pleased to extend warmest congratulations to the people of Antigua and Barbuda "as your queen and as head of the commonwealth." "Since you achieved associated statehood in 1967, you have shouldered increasing responsibilities of managing your own affairs." "Full independence will bring new challenges, but I am confident that you will prove equal to them, and that the voice of Antigua and Barbuda will become increasingly important not only in the eastern Caribbean, but far beyond." "I wish you, my people, success, peace and prosperity in the future," the queen's message said.

Prime Minister Bird, in a brief emotional address, listed unity, dedication and hard work as the principal elements for future success. They could together make it a land of glory, but all must go forth together and produce. "We are free this night," said the veteran leader, "but freedom cannot exist without responsibility. What we do now is our own responsibility. We can blame no others." The freedom now won after centuries of colonialism must be protected and safeguarded, he declared. The people of this new nation -- all Antiguans and all Barbudians -- must ensure that they never become dependent again. Productivity must be the cornerstone of the national thrust..." "We must commit ourselves to work, and to work hard," said the prime minister. "If not, we shall fall to new masters." "But this country has not struggled long and with great fortitude merely to exchange one master for another." Mr Bird identified economic self-sufficiency as the number one priority..." "Go forth and be productive," he told the huge throng, urging national respect for the dignity of labor and the value of work. This was the "promised land" delivered today, and it was for the people of Antigua and Barbuda now to "put our shoulders to the wheel and our hands to the plow." The promise he was making on this historic day was not to produce manna from heaven, said the prime minister, it was a promise that "if we all work together, we shall achieve self-sufficiency, and sustain our independence with dignity." "The future calls for discipline and for dedication.

"There is no ideal more noble, no task more rewarding, than to work for your own country's development." The prime minister made it clear that Antigua and Barbuda were parting from Britain without bitterness. He said: "Tonight, we have severed the umbilical cord which united us with Britain...Tonight, we are a nation fully formed and we can take advantage of every opportunity in the world to which we have been delivered. But in severing the final constitutional tie with Britain, we must not act like a petulant infant." He added: "As we must be practical in all things, so we must be practical in recognizing that we cannot blame today's Britain for the rule of yesterday's empire." In his first speech as prime minister, Mr Bird said that Antigua was a multi-racial society reborn. Said he: "Our forefathers were Africans, English, Welsh, Scots, Portuguese and, more recently, Lebanese and Syrian." He added: "tonight, we are all reborn Antiguans and Barbudans, each with a role to play, each with a contribution to make." The prime minister said that as his country opposed racial bigotry and prejudice in other lands "so must we eradicate any trace of it in our society."

Mr Bird said he could not gurantee that the road ahead would be easy. "I can give no assurance that if you sit idle then (prosperity) will fall in your lap like manna from heaven," he remarked. "But I can promise that provided we all work together... We will sustain our independence with dignity and with self-respect." He told Antiguans and Barbudans: "Let us make this a land of glory."

Showpiece of the celebrations in this capital sparkling under a bright new coat of paint is the recently completed parliament building. It has been built at a cost of nearly a million dollars, to replace one constructed in 1705 but damaged beyond repair in a 1974 earthquake. A refurbished oil refinery (which the government hopes will supply all the territories within the Organization of East Caribbean States), a new port, hotel projects, a 48-acre peanut development project, road works with British help, revival and expansion of sugar, intensive cotton cultivation and processing, and other agricultural schemes give Antigua and Barbuda hope for the future.

The country has recorded modest but constant economic growth, largely through the performance of tourism, which last year earned the equivalent of 104 million dollars (E.C.) in foreign exchange. This year tourism region-wide felt the effects of recession in the major North American market, but Antigua has had the least to complain about. In fact, there have been marginal increases in visitor arrivals, and year end is expected to show earnings of at least 110 million dollars.

Antigua and Barbuda recently got a pat on the back from the World Bank [although more material was indicated, line was broken and no more was received].

BIRD OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY TO PARLIAMENT

FL022339 Bridgetown CANA in English 2216 GMT 2 Nov 81

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 2 Nov (CANA) -- The foreign policy of newly independent Antigua and Barbuda will not be doctrinaire, but based on what is pragmatic, Prime Minister Vere Bird said here today. Mr Bird gave a broad foreign policy outline in a statement to a joint sitting of both houses of Parliament after the new session had been opened by Britain's Princess Margaret, who delivered a brief speech from the throne emphasizing the government's commitment to the constitution and the development of all groups within the state.

Said the prime minister: "No one should look to us for a doctrinaire approach to foreign affairs for they will find only pragmatism. We will not lock ourselves into the constraints of any ideology that blindly propels us on a course set by another nation. Instead, we will pursue policies born of our own condition and fashioned by our own concerns."

It would be a fundamental principle of Antigua and Barbuda's foreign relations, Mr Bird said, that while it would be friends with all "the hand of friendship should not be misinterpreted as an invitation to dictate our policies."

Another cardinal principle of the new country's external relations, the prime minister stated, was the strengthening of relations with member countries of the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) through which Antigua and Barbuda will carry out much of its diplomacy.

Mr Bird said too that while Antigua and Barbuda recognized ideological pluralism in the international system, the country would "resist adventures by anyone to extend their philosophy into our borders." He said that judgment on international issues would come from the values and aspirations of the people of Antigua and Barbuda, not through pressure.

Declared the prime minister: "We will not do so (make our judgments) because of pressure, economic or political. The preservation of the dignity and selfrespect of the Antiguan and Barbudan people will be the common thread weaving the pattern of our foreign relations."

Mr Bird also declared his country's abhorrence of racial bigotry, particularly South Africa's apartheid which it is pledged to fight, as well as its support for a new international economic order "to create a world built less on power and more on economic justice."

On the question of foreign representation, the prime minister said that scarce financial resources, needed to improve social and economic conditions at home, meant that it could not be invested in embassies abroad. But this did not mean that Antigua and Barbuda would not participate in the international community. This will be done largely through the OECS and CARICOM.

Prime Minister Bird noted that arguments have been raised that the planks on which Antigua and Barbuda was basing its foreign policy presentation and diplomatic thrust were too tenuous, fragile and dependent on consensus, to be effective, he added: "That argument may prove right in the end I pray it does not. For the Commonwealth Caribbean countries individually are no stronger than Antigua and Barbuda itself. Our individual strength lies only in our collective unity. While the world might ignore one of us, it is difficult to dismiss all of us."

LABOR LEADER DISCUSSES FOREIGN INVESTOR POLICY

FL021940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1412 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 31 Oct (CANA) -- The general secretary of the largest union in Antigua and Barbuda, Mr Keithlyn Smith, has said that the government should change its policy towards foreign investors after the island attains independence from Britain.

Antigua's 349 years of British ownership ends at midnight tonight.

Mr Smith hoped that foreign investors requesting to do business in Antigua "will be checked out thoroughly" before given permission. He advised the requirements that some collateral be deposited into the government's treasury, in case the company goes bankrupt, or the investors disappear, as has happened here in the hotel industry. The safeguard of a deposit was to ensure that workers get compensation. Mr Smith also stressed that independence was not for one political party. "It is for everybody, and the Antigua Workers Union is committed to support the occasion," he added. On the question of Barbuda's threat to secede, the general secretary said that although the Barbudans felt neglected, secession was not the answer. The Barbuda council which administers that tiny island has said it did not want to go into independence with Antigua.

BAHAMAS

WORKERS PARTY ASKS TO JOIN PLP; PROTEST ENSUES

FL311925 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 27 Oct 81 pp 1, 5

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Excerpts] Charging that they had been 'blatantly betrayed', angry members and supporters of the Workers Party today condemned the leadership of Philip Miller and Rodney Moncur for applying to join the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP].

At a stormy meeting in Black Village this afternoon, the youth who marched and demonstrated with the Workers Party against the PLP administration, vented their anger on their leaders.

In a letter to the PLP leadership last night, the officers of the Workers Party stated: "We...do now make a most sincere and humble application to the convention of the PLP to become members of the party." Moncur as chairman, Miller as leader and Donovan Dorsette as secretary-general met with Prime Minister Pindling and other leaders of the PLP this morning.

"They (the PLP) are saying they have never worked with another political group, but they can see where they can accommodate us as individual members, which is an indication that they want to disband the Workers Party," Dorsette said. Dorsette said that under no conditions would he agree to disband the Workers Party. Furthermore, Dorsette said he cannot work with the PLP anyway.

Apparently during a Workers Party meeting on Sunday, a member proposed that the party seek affiliation with the PLP. This, the member felt, would have given them an insight into how the PLP works. Both Moncur and Dorsette opposed the move. It is not known how Miller voted.

"The Workers Party should have dialogue with the PLP because the PLP controls the government," Miller told angry youth this afternoon. "This morning the prime minister said clearly that we can join the PLP as the Workers Party. Once we are affiliated with the PLP, we can go to them and we can discuss the things with them. They know that when they don't come up with decisions that we are pleased with, we will come out and burn or march."

"We are not going to be with them," Miller said as the youth became more vehement. "We are going to be in association with them." Asked whether the Workers Party will support the PLP at the polls, Miller replied: "We will assess every PLP candidate and we will assess every FNM [Free National Movement] candidate. If we are not going to run (contest any constituency), we should still be a part of the electoral process. There may be a PLP candidate we will support; there may be a PLP candidate we may not support." Asked whether the Workers Party is going to contest the upcoming national elections, Miller said: "We have not decided that we will field candidates." Moncur explained that the decision to apply to the PLP for membership was taken by the Central Committee of the Workers Party. The vote was marginal. Once the decision was taken all were obliged to go along.

DOMINICA

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

FL022224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 2 Nov (CANA) -- Foreign Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin was yesterday elected political leader of the Democratic Labor Party (DEMLAB), ending a short political struggle with his former finance minister, Michael Douglas.

Douglas was not present at yesterday's first delegates conference of DEMLAB, held in the village of Salisbury west of here, he having joined up with the Dominica Labor Party of ex-Prime Minister Patrick John, which is now called the United Dominica Labor Party.

A release issued by DEMLAB today said that former Communications, Works and Tourism Minister Luke Coriette had been elected deputy political leader of DEMLAB, which at the 1981 general elections secured two seats in parliament.

According to the release, yesterday's gathering "exceeded the highest expectations," with delegates discussing the future of the party as well as plans for a reunification of the entire labor movement.

It said that among the highlights of the convention were addresses by members of the left-leaning Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance, the parent Dominica Labor Party, the vocal Dominica Farmers Union and the National Workers Union.

Resolutions calling for full endorsement of the expulsion of both Michael Douglas and his brother Rosie from the party were unanimously adopted.

The constituion of the party -- formed during the nationwide disturbances that led to the downfall of Patrick John from power in June 1979 -- was formally adopted at the convention.

GRENADA

LOUISON CALLS ON FARMERS TO JOIN UNION

FL311611 Bridgetown CANA in English 1521 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 31 Oct (CANA) -- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has called on all small and medium farmers in Grenada to join the Progressive Farmers Union (PFU) which holds its annual general meeting here tomorrow. The call has come from Minister of Agriculture George Louison, who said the PFU had two important roles to play: one was the daily engagement of its members in production and the other in ensuring that a key section of the country participated in the decision-making process.

"It is in that context that we see Sunday's general meeting, and the mass rally the farmers are holding," he said. He felt the union could become the genuine mass organization of the farmers. Louison said that all small and medium farmers "should be part of that organization in ensuring that their interests are looked after and so, for the first time, become part of the national interest as the revolution develops."

SEAGA RENAMES GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AGENCY

FL291650 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Agency for Public Information (API) is to be renamed the Jamaica Information Service (JIS), a change which is necessary if that agency is to "enjoy true credibility in the future," Prime Minister Edward Seaga said Saturday night.

The prime minister has direct responsibility for the Information Ministry. He also announced the new direction which the API would soon be taking, "in the government's bid to increase communication with the people."

Speaking at the 30th anniversary dinner in honour of Ruel Samuels Limited at the Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston, Mr. Seaga said certain criticisms leveled at his government for not communicating sufficiently with the people were well-founded.

He said that his government was busy doing rather than talking because it saw the act of talking as subservient to the act of doing; but he now felt that both were of equal importance if the people are to move step by step with the government.

He said he hoped to begin a new look in communication by addressing the nation in a series of broadcasts reviewing the JLP's [Jamaican Labor Party] first year in office and looking at next year's programs.

This was necessary because memories were often very short and comprehension lagged, and he would therefore be speaking more often to the people so that they may keep abreast of what was happening.

He continued: "As a further measure to increase the communication process with the people, we will redirect the API more into the audio-visual field for them to produce nightly brief advertisements of the government's projects and policies."

This would serve to keep the people aware at all times of the events which were taking place. This was necessary because of the extent to which the media give brief reportage to several activities, he told the audience. But it was necessary to repeat events and policies behind them to keep the people's memories fresh at all times, the prime minister added.

Turning to the change of name, Mr. Seaga said he had nothing against the initials API, or what it stood for, but he did not like to be reminded of its association in the past. The API was therefore to be retitled its former name Jamaica Information Service (JIS) in order for it to enjoy true credibility in the future, he said.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS CHURCH AID IN EDUCATION

FL021840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 31 Oct (CANA) -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has reiterated that one of the tasks of the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada is to combat the legacy of elitism in education.

Mr Bishop said the government was bent on destroying elitism in education in an effort to create equal opportunity for Grenadians, and to make the highest quality education available to them. He was addressing a ceremony to pay tribute to the country's past and present educators, as well as to honor the achievements of students in this year's General Certificate of Education (GCE) and Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) examinations. Mr Bishop said that in the attempt to change the country's education system the government was relying on the collaboration of the church, which he described as the pioneers of education in the Caribbean. He also said that government was looking forward to a deepening of relations between the church and the state, as well as the sharing of school facilities in the task of educating Grenadians for a better future. Bishop's PRG came to power in a March 1979 coup here. The prime minister felt that the present "partnership" between the church and the state in Grenada was more comfortable for the church than under slavery, colonialism, and the administration of Eric Gairy, which was overthrown here in a March 1979 coup.

Mr Bishop said that in paying tribute to those who have excelled in education the Grenada Government was not "glorifying" them personally, but only attempting "to recognize the best among us in an effort to raise the collective level of consciousness and production." He said that under colonialism and neo-colonialism, the recognition of excellence in education only came about as a result of individual contest and what he called the dog-eat-dog competition on which the colonial economy and its social values were built.

"The old concepts of competition were built around the dominance of the individual over his peers, where separate competitors used each other's heads as a round in a ladder. "The new concepts of emulation gives us models and symbols for inspiration, increases the group effort and production drive, and thus contributes to nation-building and the construction of our economic and political independence," Bishop said.

JAMAICA

SHEARER OBTAINS LOAN, FORMS COMMITTEE IN FRG

FL291755 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Oct 81 pp 1, 15

[By Calvin Bowen]

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 24 Oct -- Jamaica has received a further loan of DM4 million (about J/3 million from the West German Government to assist the country in its economic recovery program. This latest assistance brings to nearly DM50 million the amount of financial aid extended to Jamaica by the Federal Republic.

This latest loan is under the category of a commodity loan, which is a facility which can be used for imports from West Germany covering such vital areas as machinery, raw materials and spare parts. It is a soft long-term loan, of which two previous ones of DM10 million each have already been received by Jamaica.

A government-to-government loan, it is handled on the German side by KFW, the German National Bank for Reconstruction, acting as the implementing agency for the loan. On the Jamaican side, of course, the official agency is the Bank of Jamaica.

A visit paid to Bonn earlier this year by the deputy prime minister, Hugh Shearer, when he saw the foreign minister and the minister of economic cooperation in the West German Government, led to this latest loan being made available to Jamaica. Mr. Shearer announced its approval when he spoke last night at a dinner given for the Jamaican economic mission by Dr. Lingau, of KFW, who is a member of the newly-formed Jamacia-German Committee for Economic Development.

Expressing appreciation for the generous assistance being given to Jamaica by "our German friends," Mr. Shearer noted that this assistance would enable Jamaica to expand its trade with Germany and so earn more foreign exchange which would redound to the mutual benefit of both countries.

On his part, Dr. Lingau pledged further goodwill and cooperation with Jamaica in its effort to put the country back on its economic feet. He voiced admiration for the signs of economic recovery which were already evident, and wished the mission success in its bid for greater trade and investment.

A German-Jamaica committee, similar to those already established by Jamaica with the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Venezuela, has been formed to promote German investment in Jamaica and to expand trade between the two countries.

Representatives of some of the biggest and most influential companies and organisations in Western Germany are members of the committee which has been set up to coincide with the current Jamaican economic mission, led by Deputy Prime Minister the Hon. Hugh Shearer, now touring this country. Companies represented on the committee are Henkel, the giant chemical enterprise; Hoechst, another leader in the chemical manufacturing and export field; Mercedes-Benz, the automobile giant. The international financial firm of Touche Ross which has a presence in Jamaica is also on the committee. Banking has a strong representation, KFW, the German National Bank for Reconstruction, is participating and Se Commerz Bank, a leading commercial bank, which is one of the powerful financial houses that have express interest in doing business with Jamaica.